

# EVENING BULLETIN

Published Every Day Except Sunday,  
at 120 King Street, Honolulu,  
T. H., by the

BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, Editor

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## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Per year, postpaid, foreign, 11.00

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Per month, anywhere in U. S. \$ 1.50

Per year, anywhere in U. S. 15.00

Per year, postpaid, foreign, 18.00

Territory of Hawaii, )  
Honolulu, ) ss:  
County of Oahu, )

C. G. BOCKUS, Business Manager of  
the Bulletin Publishing Company, Limited,  
being first duly sworn, on oath  
deposes and says: That the following  
is a true and correct statement of circulation  
for the week ending March  
23rd, 1906, of the Daily and Weekly  
Editions of the Evening Bulletin:

Circulation of Evening Bulletin.

Saturday, Mar. 17, 1906.....2418

Sunday, Mar. 18, 1906.....2172

Tuesday, Mar. 20, 1906.....2168

Wednesday, Mar. 21, 1906.....2182

Thursday, Mar. 22, 1906.....2185

Friday, Mar. 23, 1906.....2167

Average Daily Circulation.....2215

Circulation of Weekly Bulletin.

Tuesday, March 20th, 1906.....2365

Number of Weeklies delivered on  
the Island of Hawaii alone.....1059

Combined guaranteed average circulation.....4580

BULLETIN PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

By C. G. BOCKUS,  
Business Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before  
me this 24th day of

[SEAL] March, A. D. 1906.

P. H. BURNETTE,  
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.

MONDAY.....MARCH 26, 1906.

## MR. HORNE'S "CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY"

Mr. Horne, principal of the Kamehameha Schools, recently delivered an address before the Ministerial Union on Civic Responsibility—a subject embracing in its scope; but he confined his treatment to that part of the subject comprehending the schools only and even then not all the schools, but the public schools alone. This treatment is incomplete, and a little disappointing, as the private schools are, at least, should be, an important element in the effort of society to prepare its youth for good citizenship and civic life. It is all the more disappointing, as the essayist himself is at the head of the chief private institution of the Territory for the education and training of the very youth most in need of such training. Had the essayist largely confined his treatment to the Kamehameha School, an institution with an abundance of money, with complete facilities of equipment in buildings, shops, agricultural lands, a numerous and supposedly highly trained faculty of instructors—if he had done this, and showed what a success an institution may be made, under almost ideal conditions, in preparing the youth of both sexes for life's responsibilities, his address would have been a torch to illuminate the pathway of those teachers in the public schools, who are groping along with starving salaries and niggardly means to accomplish ends which a more generous support would enable them to do.

Mr. Horne's address bears the impress of sincerity and earnestness. It is modest; and it is interesting in a speculative way; but is wanting in concreteness, and shows evident unfamiliarity with Territorial facts and conditions.

He is evidently laboring under a kind of sub-consciousness of the condition and needs of the schools of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He gets his longer and more deeply impressed ideas tangled up with more recent and more superficial ones. One is at a loss to know whether he is thinking of the needs and conditions of the schools of New England or of Hawaii. He speaks of the teaching of Greek, trigonometry and modern languages, as if it were a common thing here. There are four pupils out of sixteen thousand, as we are informed, studying trigonometry in the public schools of Hawaii. Not one is studying Greek. Less than one-fiftieth of one per cent. study Latin or a modern language, while hundreds are learning "to drive nails" and the "domestic arts."

Notwithstanding these errors of fact in Mr. Horne's address, it should be hailed as a contributory to the solution of the most vital question in the future welfare of this Territory. We repeat that if he believes Kamehameha School has solved, and is solving, the problem in the best way; if he can point out a great number of young men and women, holding their diplomas, who are ornaments in industrial, domestic and civic life, and then show the method of instruction producing such results, it might induce a parsimonious Legislature to appropriate a larger sum of money to be used in producing like results in the public schools.

One other observation, and we are done with this very interesting address. Mr. Horne says, "The reform school should be to them a reform school—not an industrial school." In all seriousness, we should like to ask Mr.

Horne if he would house these juvenile offenders together and let them play craps? Would he have Sunday school every day, and quiz them before going to bed as to their moral responsibilities? It is just because these young scapegraces had no hard and honest work to do that they are in the reform school. Nothing is so moral to the young—or to the old—as hard, continuous, and honest work. And that work, if possible, especially for the young, should be out of doors. Right here, we think Mr. Horne has the card before him. The very converse of his proposition is true. Every reform school should be fundamentally an industrial school. Any academic training should be merely incidental. Long hours in the field, short ones in school, clean and comfortable quarters, with sufficient and wholesome food, firm but kind treatment—this will reform boys, and nothing else will.

## LOCKING UP LOAN FUNDS

Deposit of hundreds of thousands of Loan Fund dollars in the Territorial Treasury, where they will remain until expended through appropriations, again calls attention to the unfortunate system of Territorial finance by which all this public money is locked up at an expense to the people. We are at present urging Congress to adopt a scheme by which the circulating medium of the business community shall not be milked of the funds collected by the Federal departments. Hawaii wants the money kept here and put into circulation. The demand is legitimate.

At the same time this Territory in its system of public finance sells its public works bonds and forthwith proceeds to lock up every dollar of it in the Territorial Treasury, to be drawn on only when needed for the work outlined in the appropriation bill. In other words, we are doing just what we ask the Federal Government not to do—taking money out of circulation.

Notwithstanding the proposition has been bitterly fought and was defeated at a legislative session, there is no good reason why this money now tied up in the Territorial Treasury should not be placed on deposit in the banks of the Territory, proper protection being guaranteed by the deposit with the Territory of security bonds by the banks accepting the funds on deposit.

Some people think this plan would help only the banks, because bankers have suggested it from time to time. They don't realize that the more money the banks have on deposit, the more the interest will rule. They don't stop to think that they as taxpayers are paying interest on the several hundred thousand dollars lying idle in the Territorial vaults. The present method, compared with what ought to be, is not unlike the man who puts all his savings in his stocking and deposits it carefully under the bed, and his intelligent fellow-citizen, who deposits his funds in a bank where it is of some use to the community and he draws interest.

San Francisco has waked up to the follies of locking up public money when it might better be of use to the people in their business. The "Commercial News" of San Francisco, discussing the same principle in its relation to tax funds, says:

"The well-regulated bank will always make money; it acts as the agent of the people, receiving surplus funds of one portion of the community for safe-keeping and loaning to another; as the community prospers, so does the bank and any condition which adversely affects the bank has a much more disastrous effect on the community."

"When the withdrawal and locking up of large amounts of tax collections occurs at a time that money is in short supply, and as a result a panic is started, the well-regulated bank will still prosper. Its deposits will be less and its loanable funds smaller, but the interest rate will be proportionately higher; the merchant who is handling the products of the country will suffer; he will have difficulty in borrowing and what he does get will cost him more; he will be forced to sell his goods and as others are in the same position the price will be low."

Hawaii can well understand this situation as experienced in the financial

"stress of weather" usually noted all down the line about the time taxes are called in. Our community has never had a panic and we hope never will, but should one ever come it will unquestionably be found that the locking up of Territorial funds will help it along. Present conditions are so satisfactory that the next session of the Legislature would be a proper time to put the Territorial business on a business basis. At present the money market is comparatively easy, but that furnishes no argument for tying up funds that should properly be in circulation.

In the State of New York the Treasurer is required to deposit all moneys belonging to the State within three days after receiving same in such bank or banks in the city of Albany or in the city of New York as the Comptroller may deem best. Each county treasurer of New York is required on taking office to designate solid banks, where the public funds shall be placed on deposit. Massachusetts, Illinois, and Ohio are also among the States who do their business on a business basis and give the people the benefit of their own money.

It is useless to go back and tell the story of what defeated the original depositary bill in the Hawaiian Legislature. It makes no difference what brought the misfortune about, the people will, if they are wide awake, see that laws are passed that will put an end to tying up public funds, when they can be put into circulation and at the same time be properly protected.

The Territorial Administration will undoubtedly see that the Loan funds are put into circulation as soon as possible. Under a depositary law those funds would be in use today instead of reposing uselessly in the vaults at the Capitol building.

He was also the inventor of a new type of rotary press. This press never got even to the model stage of the game, but experienced printers who had had his principles explained to them assert that it is a winner.

Waukegan good fellows are sorry to have lost Mac, but they are confident that he has landed on his feet somewhere and that he has a better proposition with him than ever before.

## HILO SETTLERS TO SEND DELEGATES

Land Commissioner Pratt has received a letter from the Hilo settlement associations, which want the Hakalau lands opened. The settlers say that they certainly want the lands in question, but maintain that they are entitled to larger areas than Pratt will allow them.

The letter also announces that a delegation of one member from each of the three associations, the Fernandez, Osoiro and Lukan, will arrive in the Kinau next Saturday, having full power to take up the matters of dispute with the Acting Governor and the Land Commissioner.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 13.—According to the opinion of Joel Stevens, chairman of the Ninth Ward Improvement Association, women are not fit persons to teach boys, because the boys whom they teach turn out to be bullies and are too effeminate. Now an effort is being made to remove all of the women teachers and substitute men.

In speaking of the matter today Stevens said:

"Women teachers make boys effeminate. When they come out of the classroom the first boy they meet in the street 'soaks' them on the head, and they are afraid to hit back. I have watched public school children in the street and I find that they are not hardy children, such as we had when men taught us."

"The public school boy and the public school girl are on a par, as far as courage is concerned. They are always seeking to hit some one smaller than themselves. I think this physical cowardice is brought about by being taught by women. In the near future our boys will jump on chairs when a mouse enters the room."

"Men should teach the children. One man is worth ten women in the school room."

HOUSES TO LET  
Bargains in Kaimuki Lots  
HOMES FOR SALE

TRENT AND COMPANY

Spring

MILLINERY

Opening

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

MAR 26, 27 AND 28.

Our Milliner has just returned from the Coast with the very latest creations in Spring Millinery.

These are now being unpacked, marked, etc., and will be shown for the first time on the above days. Do not think of buying your Easter hat until you have seen our display.

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EHLERS

Good Goods

## BULLETIN DUPLEX MAN HAS SPEEDED SOME

F. W. McDaniels arrived by the Alameda to erect and operate the Bulletin's new Duplex press. Following is what the Waukegan (Ill.) Sun, where he was last employed, says of him:

Mac Leaves Waukegan suddenly. Ran Snap Shots column for the Sun. Was also inventor and had Fortune in grasp with new presses and color attachment.

F. W. McDaniels, the late pressman of the Sun, inventor and author of epigrams, is gone after a picturesque career in this city, and friends are of the opinion that he could be located in San Francisco as he announced some days before he left that he had received an offer from the Cox Duplex Printing Press Company to set up one of their presses in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Mac was a character while he was here. A Virginian, his people make their home in Waco, Texas.

While with the Sun he was the author of the spicy and looked-for "snap shots" and demonstrated that he was a man of wit and humor.

McDaniels is the only man who ever was able to perfect a device for color attachment on the Columbian Model Duplex presses. He did this while in the employ of the Sun and with the enthusiastic aid and cooperation of Frank T. Fowler.

The attachment went with Mac, and is with him now, together with the secret of its operation.

Mac received numerous offers for the attachment and shares interest in it with Mr. Fowler.

He was also the inventor of a new type of rotary press. This press never got even to the model stage of the game, but experienced printers who had had his principles explained to them assert that it is a winner.

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NEARLY WRECKED ON HAWAII. (Continued from Page 1.)

storm sail, a heavy southwest squall set of every sail set, fore and main lower topsails, foremast, foretopmast, stay and jib; all that was saved was about one-third of the foremast.

"These were our best sails. In a few hours we had replaced them by a set of our second best."

"We had no trade-winds until within 100 miles of this port."

"Mr. Paul Neumann, a relative of the well-known Paul Neumann of Hawaii, was a passenger."

"On March 28, latitude 31° 55' north, longitude 128° 40' west, we passed within half of bark 'Castor' of Dundee, 15 days out from Puget Sound, bound to Coquimbó, Chile."

"On March 21st, 30 miles northeast of Hilo, we saw a square-rigged vessel probably bound to Honolulu."

MRS. WICHMAN DYING

Mrs. H. F. Wichman, who has been ill for months past, was reported in a dying condition at noon today. Mrs. Wichman has been gradually sinking for the past three days. At 1 o'clock this morning it was thought life was drawing to a close. About 7 o'clock she rallied and regained consciousness, but the end is expected at any time.

The family of Miss Kekikiani Kookano, who died yesterday morning, wish to thank those whose sympathy and friendly services were so much appreciated.

DEATH OF MRS. HODGINS

Mrs. Nora Elizabeth Hodgins, wife of Dr. A. G. Hodgins, died this morning after an illness of many months. Mrs. Hodgins was a native of Toronto, Canada, and daughter of Mr. Keating, a widely known engineer. She was not strong when she came to the islands to be married but the climate seemed to agree with her and she soon made a trip home and through the States. After her return from this trip Mrs. Hodgins' health steadily failed. The funeral will probably be held tomorrow, the time and place to be announced later.

There are too many people who measure the world by their own circumference.

REVISED LAWS WORK. (Continued from Page 1.)

had the opinion that the judges were disqualified for that reason, and the Attorney General would soon have an opportunity to argue that matter. He then resumed argument on the matter in hand.

"The grounds of alleged disqualification is alleged bias, I suppose?" said Wilder.

Gear said it was, and referred to the Nottley case, saying that Wilder had evidently lost sight of the United States Supreme Court decisions on this point. He then went on to argue on the general proposition, quoting a number of authorities and showing how strict the common law was in the matter of disqualification. Argument will be resumed by Gear this afternoon.

Oceanic Lodge No. 371, F. & A. M., meets for regular business in Masonic Temple at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

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## Loan Fund Cash Is Paid In

Another \$100,000 in gold coin was this morning brought from the bank of Bishop & Co. and deposited in the Territorial Treasury. This was the "Not a cent has as yet been drawn of the new bond issue money," said the Treasurer. "So by the end of the week we will have the entire proceeds in the Treasury. I cannot say how long the money will lie idle here. It will be paid out as soon as the warrants come in. It all depends upon the making of the contracts, you know. They cannot take it out of here too soon for us, so that they will relieve us from the custody of it."

"This money will not be all the loan money we have in hand in the Treasury. As a matter of fact we are still drawing on the old million dollar loan, of which there is still \$181,427.92 left."

The money was handled by Bishop & Co. and the Bank of Hawaii. The first lot of \$100,000 was handled by Bishop & Co. Of the second lot of \$200,000 Bishop & Co. passed half over to the Bank of Hawaii, and the third lot of about \$440,000 the Bank of Hawaii passed half over to Bishop & Co. last installment but one of the \$750,000 loan fund money. The last portion, \$120,019.44, will be placed in the Treasury before March 31, the time limit, and the entire proceeds of the bond issue will then repose in the Territorial coffers.

Treasurer Campbell this forenoon gave out the following figures in regard to the bond issue. The sale of the bonds at a premium amounted to \$725,337.50. The premium on the transfer of the bonds from New York to San Francisco was \$480.02 and interest \$1921.36, making a total of \$735,338.88.

POLICE CAPTURE BOGUS MAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

he had halted near the jewelry store. Meanwhile the man, of whom Vida first made inquiry for Kunkle, was standing around, watching Vida, and he impressed the officer unfavorably. Vida soon became convinced that he had spotted his man. He left without showing his hand in the matter and this morning detailed Joe Leal and Joe Dias—sometimes called the "Joe-Joe sleuths"—to make the arrest, furnishing them an accurate description of the man.

Officers Leal and Dias effected the arrest of the soldier charged with the check-making and took him down. He gave his name as Edward Eames.

He was confronted by his dupes, who positively identified him.

His quarters were searched and some of the goods he had secured with his worthless checks were discovered.

While his room was being searched he grabbed and swallowed a piece of paper before the police could interfere.

REVISED LAWS WORK. (Continued from Page 1.)

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## JURY SWEARS IT WAS NOT INFLUENCED

A new move has been made in the Brown vs. Spreckels case, the plaintiff's moving that the hearing of the defendant's motion for a new trial be set for today. It was in this motion that the publishing of Judge De Bolt's famous remarks were made the grounds, it being alleged that they influenced the jury.

The attorneys for the plaintiff also filed a bunch of affidavits from the jurors in the case reading as follows:

"Now comes H. P. Benson and being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he was one of the jurors in the above entitled cause, that he would have heeded the request of His Honor, J. T. De Bolt, made on the 7th of March, 1906, not to read the remarks of His Honor made in the overruling of the motion of plaintiff for a directed verdict, had not W. A. Kinney said he had no objection to the jury reading the same; that deponent understood both from the remarks of J. Alfred Magoon and His Honor that the jury was not to consider nor be influenced in any way by those remarks; that deponent rendered his verdict in said case impartially and upon the merits without any regard to said remarks, and after careful consideration of the evidence and the instructions of His Honor."

Similar affidavits were presented from Jas. A. Jaeger, T. W. Chase, P. Lishman, Wm. Buckle, H. W. Doane, H. G. Cowan, G. G. Fuller, Chas. H. Pfeiffer, A. M. Mellis, John T. Mitchell and F. C. Atherton, who constituted the entire jury in the case.

On the request of W. A. Kinney, counsel for the defendants, who stated that he had only been served with the motion late Saturday afternoon, the hearing of the matter was continued until next Thursday at 9 a. m.

ELKS' SOCIAL SESSION A GREAT CELEBRATION

The Social Session of the Elks at their Beretania street headquarters Saturday evening, Frank Thompson handling the gavel, was largely attended and a great success from every point of view.